

CHIEF JUSTICE JACKSON HOLDS HIS OWN BRAVELY.

The Judge Makes No Promises About the Day—The Physicians Think There is a Slight Improvement in His Condition—The Latest News As to His Case Encouraging.

"You can say," remarked Mr. Joe Scrimcheous to representative of The Conservative, that at a late hour last night, "that the judge is fully as comfortable now as he was last night this time. There is, perhaps, a slight improvement in his condition. The members of the family and the physicians are decidedly hopeful of his recovery; much more so than they were last night."

Mr. Scrimcheous is Chief Justice Jackson's son-in-law. Another of the judge's sons-in-law, professor Sinton, was also seen by the reporter at Mr. Station, after conferring a few minutes with Mrs. Jackson and other members of the household, spoke cheerfully regarding the patient's condition. He said: "Today has been an uneventful one in the sick condition. The judge has not lost at all, and the disease has not made any progress. Both Dr. Alexander and Dr. Bizzell speak encouragingly and declare that there is substantial ground upon which to rest the hope that the judge will reach his recovery. They regard his condition not a whit worse than it was last night. Indeed, they are far more hopeful now than they were then. During the night the judge has been given the judge stimulants which have sustained his strength. He has talked frequently in a connected and sensible way. His mind has not wandered, and his faculties appear to be holding their own. He is somewhat more cheerful, too, and this means a good deal. Yes, you may say that we are very hopeful of his recovery."

When a reporter made his last visit to the residence, shortly before midnight, he was informed that the judge was resting well, and that Dr. Bizzell, who was there to remain until morning, was so well satisfied with his patient's condition that he was trying to get a few hours' rest.

Both Dr. Bizzell and Dr. Alexander have been tireless in their ministrations upon their distinguished patient and have brought in requisition all the medical skill in vogue to combat the insidious disease. The loving wife and daughters have likewise been unremitting and devoted in their tender offices. Sufferers have good cause to thank the angels who offered their services. No patient was ever better doctored or better nursed than Judge Jackson has been. He has received every possible kindness. If he do not recover it will be for lack of medical skill or proper nursing.

Yesterday morning a rumor was floating about the streets that the judge was dead, and it produced a remarkable sensation. Happily, the report was soon shown to be unfounded.

In speaking about Judge Jackson yesterday, General Gartrell said: "He is one of the purest men, most exalted citizen, and most conscientious Christian I have ever known, and I know him perhaps as well as anybody."

"I have never known any better man," said Colonel John Grant; he is as near sanctified as any man on earth ever gets to be."

The public sector of the city has been ever about the chief justice and THE CONSTITUTION office was telephoned hundreds of times yesterday and last night by anxious inquirers.

The very latest report from the sick chamber gives good ground for the hope that Judge Jackson will triumph over his disease and be restored to his high place of usefulness.

THE IRON REGION EXCITED.

More New Enterprises Started in Decatur, Ala.

DECATUR, Ala., January 12.—[Special.]—At a meeting today of the board of directors of the Decatur Land Improvement and Furnace company, the executive committee was authorized to proceed at once to erect four blast furnaces of at least one hundred tons daily capacity. A proposition, though Mr. Gunby Jordan of Columbus, Ga., for erecting two blast furnaces of at least one hundred tons daily capacity, was received and acted upon. The representatives of the Pierce charcoal and wood alcohol works, who are now erecting fifty or more blast furnaces in this city, but that they were coming here tomorrow with a view to erect a charcoal iron furnace at this point. A Curry cotton compress company was organized here today, to erect extensive works at this point.

NEW WORKS AT CHATTANOOGA.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., January 12.—[Special.]—The Chattanooga boom is greatly augmented by the announcement made through the Chattanooga Times of the plans of Mr. Howard, vice-president of the Shinkle, Harrison & Howard pipe works of St. Louis, Mo., to the effect that the company had not only abandoned their project of erecting their works in this city, but that they were coming here early day. This will be one of the largest concerns of the kind in the country, and will employ from 1,000 to 1,500 hands.

Over a hundred tons of iron and thousands of pounds of property changed hands today in the city and county, the papers for which will be made tomorrow. Nearly every dollar of this is foreign capital.

TALLADEGA, ALA., COMES INTO LINE.

TALLADEGA, Ala., January 12.—[Special.]—Although no especial effort is being made to start a boom in our city, it seems to be a fixed fact that Talladeega will enjoy a real northeast Alabama boom. The value of the property of property has changed hands today. R. A. Mosely, Jr., real estate agent, closed the day's business with a sale of eighty feet front for \$8,000.

The president of the Macon, LaGrange and Birmingham railway has been here in the city for the past three days, and assures the people that the road will be in operation by September next, and that Talladeega and Birmingham railway is now a certainty. The engineer corps is now in the field. The wealthiest and most prominent of farmers, together with some wealthy outsiders, have made heavy investments during the past five days. A land syndicate will be organized in a short while with a large cash capital, and will cause the erection of furnaces for turning into iron the enormous supply of fine brown hematite ore that lies all around our city.

The first real test of the Talladeega water presented itself at five o'clock this morning by the falling of the two-story frame buildings on south side, occupied by P. F. Smith & Co., and J. W. Roberts, general grocers. Although the alarm was falling in the alarm was sounding, the charred remains of the buildings shows too plainly the efficiency of the Talladeega waterworks, with the noble boys of the fire company to man the hose. The lost property estimated at \$100,000, and \$100,000, insurance twenty-five hundred.

DEATH OF LORDIDDELEIGH.

He Falters While Ascending the Stairs of Lord Salisbury's Residence.

LONDON, January 12.—Lord Ideldeigh is dead. He is better known in British politics as Sir Stafford Northcote. He died while ascending the stairs of Lord Salisbury's official residence in Downing street, as he was about to visit his lordship. He was taken into the prime minister's study, and he instantly expired. A physician's bulletin announces that Lord Ideldeigh died from heart disease, from which he has suffered slightly the past several years. Although he was stricken, he seemed to be in perfect health and spirits. His body has been removed to the family residence in St. James place. There will be no inquest, the doctors certifying that death resulted from a failure of the heart's action.

A Billed Tiger.

Richard Gurney, a tiger, was shot by a

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., January 12.—In the year 1858, Alfred Werner had charge of the laws of the Deshay county, Ark. Under the laws of the Deshay county, criminals are compelled to work on the farms of the county courts, and a large number were sent to the farm from Deshay county, among whom was William Sharp. Sharp was an unmarried man, and he had recently been sent into the state from Illinois, where he had been located on government land and establishing a home for himself, and becoming a permanent resident of the state. He boarded with a woman, who had no knowledge of his having absented himself from his boarding place for some days. A constable got out a warrant, charging him with having obtained money under false pretenses. The woman claims that she did not know of his absence or consent. Sharp was arrested and a fine imposed, which, together with the costs was more than he was able to pay, and he was sent to the county jail. Sharp was a machinet and unskilled in farm labor of any kind, especially cotton picking, the work he was doing, and as the weather was cold his hands cramped so he could not do the work. He was allowed to leave his trunk as security for his fine until he could procure employment at his trade, when he was released on the money. When Sharp refused to do, and inform Sharp that he would be whipped and flogged that he did not keep up his work, and begged to be allowed to leave his trunk as security for his fine until he could procure employment at his trade, when he was released on the money. When Sharp refused to do, and inform Sharp that he would be whipped and flogging that he did not keep up his work, and begged to be allowed to leave his trunk as security for his fine until he could procure employment at his trade, when he was released on the money. When Sharp refused to do, and inform Sharp that he would be whipped and flogging that he did not keep up his work, and begged to be allowed to leave his trunk as security for his fine until he could procure employment at his trade, when he was released on the money.

Werner ordered the whipping to be repeated, and when the inhuman wretches had finished their work they found their victim in a dying condition. Alarmed at what they had done and fearing to leave the man in that place where he had been boarding and told the woman that they had found him in that condition and asked her to care for him. The man was taken to his home, but he remained there and remained so until his death, which occurred the same night.

The negroes had come to the house frequently during the night, and made inquiries as to the condition of the man. When he was dead, they, with Werner, took the body and buried it.

The woman in caring for Sharp noticed that his clothing, and upon examining found that he had several cuts and deep scratches, which she believed to have been inflicted with a large, heavy whip. She informed the authorities, and the body was examined and found to be as she had stated. A party of men immediately started in pursuit and overtook the murderers just as they were getting on board a boat. A halt was ordered, and not complying, they were fired into. One of the murderers was killed, and the other died in a few hours; the other was arrested. Werner was also arrested and sentenced to be hanged, but obtained a new trial and the penalty was life at twenty-one years in the penitentiary.

His friends are now trying to obtain his release, claiming his health is in a most precarious condition, but news was received by your correspondent from the prison authorities, stating that he is in good health and that there is little chance of a pardon before the expiration of his term.

THE GERMAN ARMY BILL.

Berlin, January 12.—The debate on the army bill was resumed in the reichstag today. Herr Windthorst again spoke in favor of the triennial.

Bismarck replied:

In the course of the night we might be confronted with altered circumstances. To be sure, it is also impossible to eliminate the position of affairs, seven years hence his condition, and when the chief of army would be secured and a compromise would be possible. But the political elements are becoming united. Not will the union last: its continuance until the present time is the only thing that is possible. Rights and privileges were granted to the reichstag by the constitution there was no idea that they would be subject to such mutable disputes as have arisen.

In speaking of the imperial army, the chancellor said that he was not in favor of the rights of the federal states as heads of their respective armies. Nor, he continued, would the government contest the right of the house to criticize the bill during the debate on the budgets, provided the government's proposals were accepted. Referring to the question of the working classes, he declared that the government did not wish to drag it into the present discussion, but he said that the workingmen would be ready at all times to come forward in defence of the fatherland.

In concluding, he again asserted the house should not be in a hurry to pass the bill, and must insist upon the full scope of the measure.

The reichstag then adjourned. Bismarck has long daily conferences with the emperor, and the emperor's support of his position of the reichstag. In government circles it is believed that a division on the bill will be taken tomorrow. The government supporters despair of the passage of the measure.

At a meeting today of the ultramontaine members of the reichstag, it was unanimously decided only to vote for the triennate. The majority of the government supporters of the reichstag will support this decision.

In the course of his speech today Bismarck said he would never have interfered in the Caroline islands if he had known that Spain would have been so successful in its efforts to whether he believed Catholic consciences would elect opposition deputies when the anti-pope was settled and the pope had made peace with the German government.

Hozendeev, who is a socialist, and the socialists of the army. He vehemently criticized the contemptuous manner in which the chancellor refused to discuss the question of the army in every other parliament in the world, a minister who so treated the majority would be forced to resign.

The chairman called Hozendeev to order. Bismarck then said that he was not in favor of Bismarck for his blunt explanation of the German and French relations which they said would excite instead of calming France. Bismarck made no reply.

BISMARCK'S SPEECH.

How It Was Received at the European Capitals.

VIENNA, January 12.—It is learned from semi-official sources that Bismarck's speech in the reichstag yesterday, meets with a lively response here. The Vienna press said that they thought he is trying to effect an "entente cordiale" between the cabinets at St. Petersburg and Vienna.

PARIS, January 12.—The speech of Bismarck in the reichstag yesterday, created a deep impression here and the general opinion is that it does not increase the prospects of peace. The Matin, in its comments on the speech, said that it was a direct attack on the account opened in 1870 will never be settled as long as the German flag floats over Metz and Spier.

The Temps says:

Bismarck's speech in the reichstag will produce a lively response to his declarations that Germany has no intention of attacking France, France can declare war on Germany, and Germany will not fight. All the evening papers in Paris, in their interpretations of the speech, concur in attributing pacific intentions to Germany.

The Austrian Budget.

VIENNA, January 12.—The cabinet have de-

THREE YOUNG GIRLS TORTURE MAN TO DEATH.

The Most Diabolical Crime Ever Committed—Three Girls Ride in a Sleigh With a Drunken Man, Thence Drive Him to a Fatal End—Arrest of the Parties Consumed.

HARRISBURG, Pa., January 12.—Three girls, none of whom is more than twenty years of age, are in jail at Lewistown, Mifflin county, awaiting trial for one of the most diabolical crimes that have ever been committed in the state. Their names are Delia Corbett, Elie Kountzman and Jennie Quig. They attended the McAllisterville soldiers' orphan school.

On Christmas, John Ackley, a coal miner while under the influence of liquor, took the three girls sleigh-riding. A supply of whiskey was taken in the sleigh; of which Ackley and his companions partook freely. The party drove through town, and their conduct was shameful. Finally Ackley became helpless and drunk and an attempt was made to throw the sleigh, but not before they had inflicted injuries on his person that can not be mentioned. A man named M. Austin carried Ackley into house.

The unfortunate fellow suffered the most excruciating pains during the lingering day, and then died. Twelve following the horrible affair Della Corbett boasted to an acquaintance of what she had done.

To Joseph Lyon she told the same story, declaring that Ackley insisted on getting out of the sleigh too often, on account of a disease he claimed to be suffering from. After the new girl and her sisters had driven off with the sleigh with the bed of a whip until he let go. She said: "We tied him up with our garter and dragged him behind until he let go. We threw him in the river. He was so drunk that he bought a new dress and so to the funeral." The story told with the utmost coolness, was thickly supplied with oaths and vile expressions. Ackley had his mouth's pay in his new skin and his sisters said he was a lying him, as the money is missing. A coroner's jury returned a verdict that Ackley met his death at the hands of the girls, who will be tried on Wednesday next. Ackley was a young fellow, and the girls were from the same wife. His father, brothers and sisters bought the coffin in which he was buried, and his five small children attended the funeral.

GIRLS WHO WENT TO WAR.

Rosalind in Blue Who Swaggared and Doubtless Scored a Hit.

An Young Army Surgeon in Chicago Ledger.

I knew a girl who at the beginning of the war was so filled with patriotism, and so weighed down by a sense of duty, so carried off by an adventurous impulse, that she followed the squad of boys who had enlisted in her neighborhood, and dressing as a boy enlisted in the county town. Her friends, discovering the long hair she had cut from her head, and the clothing she had thrown off of her father's barn, gave immediate pursuit. As they were driving into the city they saw walking along the sidewalk smoking a cigar a young fellow who had the same sort of face as the girl. She said she recognized him, stopped and accosted the young fellow, and were treated to such a shower of epithets and such an exhibition of bravado that they addressed him as "Red." He said he was apologetic for his behavior, and as you later on the party found the same young fellow deathly sick from smoking a cigar. He called him by the girl's name, and found that after all his young fellow had done such a thing was the girl they were looking for. She was taken home, and afterward entered the service as a hospital nurse. In the last year of the war I found her again in men's clothing, and she said she had been in the army over a light-haired man, shot dead in the charge at Resaca. She cared nothing there for exposure, and went home in a widow's weeds.

Another girl, I remember, had a pleasant experience. I was the examining surgeon on one of the recruiting camps early in the war, and on one occasion as I passed down the line of recruits, I noticed a girl in the ranks. On inspection, I noticed as the hands were held out one set that to my practiced eye belonged to a woman. I said nothing at the time, but afterward I called the recruit to my colonel, and the recruit with the feminine hands brought to headquarters. The bright-looking soldier admitted in two minutes that she was a woman, and in two days she was a nurse in the hospital at Washington.

As I stood a little aside from the main party, wishing that I was in front with the army, a young lady came toward me bowed with exaggerated stiffness, and as she walked she kept on saying, "I have no notions of obeying the order." "Eye right." She offered me her hand and thanked me for something that she supposed that I had done for her. She was pretty enough to be a belle of the occasion. I saw that she took considerable delight in my confusion of mind, all of which I understood later when I learned that she was my recruit. She was a girl of a different type, and she told me that "she owed me a debt of gratitude for stepping in at the right time to break down her romantic notions."

A BROTHER OF DOLGOROUKI

Recently Living in Indian Territory After Exile Captured From the Siberian Mines.

St. Louis, Mo., January 12.—The Russian nobleman, Prince Dolgorouki, who resides in Indian Territory, says: "Some time ago a man of more than ordinary culture and refinement took up his residence in this city, but until yesterday no one thought of questioning him. He had been in the country for some time, and I sought an interview with him. He said he was a native of Russia, and a brother of Prince Dolgorouki, the wife of the late czar. In explaining to me the influence from his native land and his residence in the country, he said that of the world, he said that he had, when a young man, been banished from Russia to Siberia on account of his nihilistic proclivities. He said that he had been in the mines for five years, and that he had been in the mines for five years, and that he had been in the mines for five years. "As soon as I was landed in Siberia, I was put to work in the mines, about 2,500 feet under the ground, where I could not see day-light. I began at once to plan some means by which I could escape, and I succeeded in doing so. I was specially educated in the art of engraving, by this art I accomplished my purpose. Upon small blocks of stone, I engraved characters, till I had the requisite number to form the little family of bromides. I was then engaged in accomplishing my object. I took no one into my confidence. Armed with my passport, I made my way with great difficulty to the frontier, got aboard a vessel bound for China, which I ultimately reached. I was among these people I remained nearly nine years. From there I went to South America, and after staying there awhile, not liking that semi-civilized life, I went to the United States, and to North American continent. I first touched at San Francisco, and after a varied experience, drifted here."

He said he received letters regularly from his sister, Princess Dolgorouki, who resides in France in semi-exile. The reason for this, he says, is that her eldest son will soon become eligible to the czar's throne, and for fear of his being banished, she had fled to France. The czar has practically, though not officially, banished her and her children. Rev. W. L. Miller, a Presbyterian minister here, vouches for the correctness of Prince Dolgorouki's statements.

Wanted in Macon.

Chief Connolly received a telegram yesterday morning from Chief Wyly, of Macon, asking the arrest of J. W. Pugh. Soon after the receipt of the telegram, Pugh was arrested, and will be taken to Macon this morning. Pugh's arrest was due to a charge of cheating and swindling to the amount of forty

of "Old Hickory" Times.

The kindly face of Granger Victor E. Piollet beamed at the "old-fashioned" and courteous members of the Ghird house, yesterday, as he recalled reminiscences of Andrew Jackson. The venerable granger had come to Philadelphia to attend the Jackson dinner of the young democrats of the city. Mr. George Piollet, who claimed to be the only guest who had been personally acquainted with "Old Hickory."

"I traveled all the way from Wysox, Wisconsin by stage," he confessed, "and I said to myself, 'to see old Jackson and I don't think the old man has ever had justice done to him. I was twenty-four years old at the time and I was just beginning to stir around in politics.' So I went to St. George, Wis., where I met to the house of representatives a member Laporte, the member from our district who expressed surprise at seeing me, but he wanted to put me in the gallery, but old Hickory said to the member, 'No, no, no, come, my recense and gave me a seat on the floor."

"Beaumont's daughter Lizzie was in Washington at the time, and as I was kind of a friend of her, I managed to get a seat next to her. I saw her. I saw Hickory held a reception and Lizzie Beaumont and the old man took time to see him. When I was introduced to him as a young man from Bradford county, he said, 'What do you want?' and I asked him what he could do for me. I told him nothing, that I had only come to Washington to see him, nothing more. He then shook my hand again and seemed reluctant to let me go. He then said to me, 'I am going to give you two terms as president which had called on him merely to make his acquaintance."

"He invited me to call on him at the white house next day, saying he could not go to see me, but I went. I called on him, and he invited me over congressmen and senators. The next day I took a hack from Gausby's hotel, now the National, and the man who drove me to the white house changed me to a hack and I went half and had to walk back. When I arrived at the white house I was ushered into Old Hickory's presence and found him reclining in an easy chair after a long and tiring day. He said, 'I have ordered me draw a chair up close to him and placing his hand familiarly upon my knee, he said: 'Now, tell the truth, isn't there something you want me to do for you?' I said, 'No, no, no, I am here, and the my term of vacation would expire in a week when I would have to go back to work on the farm."

"He then leaned confidentially toward me and said: 'My term of office will not last very long now, and I will soon be out of here, but I am not so poor as many people think I am. Now, if there is anything you want that I can give you, say it. I will do it for you, and I will tell you that there was nothing I wanted. He then told me to come and see him every day while I remained in Washington, and you know I did."

"Old Jackson was a grand old fellow and good friend to the agriculturalists. Now there's Buchanan. He was a good man, but I hadn't the will Old Hickory had. Buchanan thought a great deal of me, and when I was in Washington I called on him, and he offered me the position of private secretary, and when he was president he offered me a marshalship."

"I remember meeting him some time before his death, and discussing the rebellion with him, and I told him that Buchanan, I have always regretted I was not with you to advise you in the last days of your administration. 'What would you have done?' said he. 'Well, I would have said to him, 'I am going to the South Carolina commissioners—every mother son of them—and try them afterwards.'"

"He looked at me thoughtfully for a moment and then said: 'Piollet, you're a bit of a fellow, and I will tell you, I am going to try that trying period. Why, he would have taken my advice. He always took it."

"Mr. Piollet also discussed the tariff question and thought that if the republican party were to succeed in convincing the country that the democratic party was opposed to protection the democratic party would be annihilated."

"Why, if this democratic congress and the democratic party were to convince the country of 'why,' said he, 'every owner of a flock of sheep in the country would vote the republican ticket. I'm a democrat, but I'm protective tariff to the backbone, and I think there ought to be something to support me on onions. I've run for congress several times and the democrats have always voted for me, but somehow or other the other fellow always got there, but you wouldn't know it enough, for you never take anything after the goods are gone."

"Mr. Piollet then grew reminiscent again and dwelt largely on the exploits of his father who was a soldier under the great Napoleon, and a champion of the Union in the late war. He said he expected to be called on to make speech at the dinner and he was booking up with Godolph's "History of the United States."

AGUSTA'S VISITORS.

They Are Entertained By the Citizens of Augusta, Ga.

AGUSTA, Ga., January 12.—[Special.]—Augusta is in her holiday attire today, and extending a right royal welcome to our guests from Sandvick, Ga., and Greenville, Anderson and Laurens, S. C. The guests, about 40 in number, arrived in the special trains today, and were met at the depot by the citizens who escorted them to different hotels or private houses. Tonight an elegant banquet was served them at the Planter's hotel. Toasts were given.

"Our Guests," responded to by Dr. J. M. Hall, of Laurens.

"Carolina and Georgia," by Hon. W. C. Martin, of South Carolina and Hon. W. C. Carroll.

"City of Augusta," by William H. Fleming.

"The Railroads," by Hon. J. B. Cunningham.

"Our Sister (Kies)," by E. S. Rowley, of Greenville.

"The Towns of Laurens, Greenville, Tolley, of Anderson; and Colonel S. G. Jordan, of Sandvick.

"Woman," by Hon. W. C. Benet, of Abbeville.

After the regular toasts, Mr. Walsh called upon Dr. J. G. Armstrong to respond to the toast of "Atlanta." Dr. Armstrong arose and said that he could not reply to such a toast in explained the necessity for a further visit. A third toast, the immense debt justice in a town without preparation.

Colliers Suspend Operations.

SHEKANDOE, Pa., January 12.—As a result of the coal handlers' strike at Perth-Amboy, packer colliers Nos. 3, 4 and 5, owned and operated by a Philadelphia coal company, suspended operations today for the first time in the history of the industry. The above colliers are all situated near here and in consequence of the suspension several thousand men and boys are thrown idle. As the colliers in the town of Shekandoe are on the Lehigh Valley railroad are now closed down.

Swept Away by an Avalanche.

LAFARGE, January 12.—Tony Wise and a brother named Sam, who were on the north side of Sheep mountain near Cooke City, developing some mineral property. A huge slide swept down the mountain side, and the two men were killed. They were carried thousands of feet below and their bodies will not be found until the snow melts next summer.

A Landlord in a Workhouse.

DUMKIN, January 12.—Mr. Rao, owner of the land yearly rental of which amounts to \$6,000, has been compelled to seek admission to the Killybegs workhouse, having been unable to get money from either trustees or tenants.

All cases of weak or lame back, rheumatism, etc., will find relief by wearing one of Carter's Smart, Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Each 25 cents.

Pine fresh fat Turkeys, small sizes, for

WORKS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 12.—(Special.)—A consultation of the officers of the Richmond Danville system of railroads, the railroad commissioners have fixed new rates for all of the lines of this state belonging to this system. The Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line, the Columbia and Greenville, the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta, Laurens, the Chester and Lenoir, and the Chester and Chester railroads. The rates on all the lines are to be made on the basis of the low local rates on the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroads. The local rates on all the lines will be identical. This will lower somewhat the high local rates on the Columbia and Greenville railroad, complained by the cattlemen of Columbia. Whether the directors is sufficient to satisfy the cotton growers remains to be seen. The reason for the change is that the roads are being operated as one system on these roads, and have since operated them as such. The R. and D. railroad proper. Previous to this time the R. and D. railroad had no separate lines, they were not leased by it, and were normally separate lines. The change in rates will benefit the people of the state if it goes into effect on February 12.

THE ATLANTA AND ALABAMA.

A Called Meeting of the Incorporated Held Yesterday Afternoon.

A called meeting of the incorporators of the Atlanta and Alabama Railroad took place yesterday afternoon at the office of Adair & Bro.

[On motion of Hon. H.B. Tompkins, Mr. A.D. was called to the chair, and Mr. C.R. B. asked to act as secretary. The charter referred to was signed by Governor Gordon on the 27th of December last. It was determined to apply to the general assembly of the state of Alabama for a bill to extend the boundary of Randolph county, Alabama, from its present location to the town of Selma. Judge Tompkins and Captain Lee went to Selma for the purpose.]

The counties through which the Atlanta and Alabama railroads are to run are Jones and Douglas, Carroll, Heard, in Georgia and Randolph, Tallapoosa, Coosa, Chilton, Autauga, and Dallas in Alabama. They are to run through some of the best land in both states, and raise corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, sugarcane, and the smaller crops in great abundance. There are also many fine bodies of virgin timber lands in most counties where spruce, fir, hemlock, and white pines are growing. The road will give to investors a promise of enhancement of values up to \$100,000 per acre.

The Rate Committee.

NEW YORK, January 12.—The rate committee of the Southern Passenger association was held met today at the Hotel Brunswick. Aqueduct was the subject of discussion and adjourned to meet at Jacksonville, Fla., January 25.

CONDEMNED CLUVERUS.

The Scaffold Ready for His Execution On Friday.

From Monday's Richmond Star.

There is no apprehension upon the part of the prisoners of the execution of John Cluverus, who has been sentenced to die by hanging by taking his own life. Sensational reports have been circulated to the effect that the prisoner will in some way or other obtain poison. The latest report of this character is that the prisoner has obtained it from a woman who has gotten to him in a cigar. The jail officials seem pay little attention to these reports, because they do not believe that Cluverus, with all his intelligence, would die by his own hand.

The scaffold upon which Cluverus will pay penalty of his crime will be a new one, and not one upon which Charles Lee and Barbara Miller were executed at the Henrico jail. It will be at the same place as the execution of the trap springing to the side instead of from the front. The cross beam and the upright pieces upon which the cross beam rests, are the same that were used in the execution of Charles Lee and Barbara Miller were executed. The rest of the timbers including the steps, are new. The condemned man will have to make eighteen steps before he reaches the platform of the scaffold, which is fifteen feet from the ground. The rope with which the rope will be tied is twenty-three inches from the ground. The distance will be eight feet and the rope that will be used will be one hundred feet long. The scaffold is now standing in the Henrico jail, having been put up by Sheriff Southward at the request of the city. About Wednesday afternoon the scaffold was taken apart and carried to the city jail and re-erected.

The prisoner's father and mother are expected to reach the city tomorrow. They came to him in his last hours. His mother was so sick that she could not go, but his mother has never seen him since his arrest. She has been in feeble health, and is not been able to visit him. Perhaps the prisoner will break down when he bids his parents adieu, for he has never seen them since he was arrested, and the parting between them will surely be affecting.

Paper Mill Burned.

RICHMOND, Va., January 12.—Fire broke out just before midnight in the Richmond paper company's mill, and from appearance of this hour, 12:45 a. m., the whole establishment may be destroyed. The fire started in the mill precludes the possibility of other property being burned. The loss will amount from \$18,600 to \$29,000. Insurance cannot be ascertained.

Deep Snow In Montana.

FORT KNOX, Mont., January 12.—Major stage coaches are blocked in western Montana by deep snow. The coaches are stuck in the snow. A coach from Benton to Helena was blocked twenty-eight miles out. The team becoming exhausted from walking through the snow, the driver and passengers walked to the next station, and were found to be frozen. A coach from Helena to Fort Walsh was also obliged to lay up. The snow is ten to thirty deep in the mountains, and roads are impassable.

PERSONAL.

MORRIS H. WARNER, who draws a handsome salary for hard work he does in front of a horse and crane combination, lost the Kimball house in New York City. The house will be covered with bills of the two Dromios.

Eliza Simpson, the negro child who was severely burned day before yesterday, died yesterday morning after a brief illness.

Snook, the furniture man, equipped a Florida hotel. Twenty-two chamber suits and parlour suites to the amount of \$3,500 was the sale.

Frank X. Elley, D. G. Enshamaker & CO., Undertakers and Funeral Directors, 29 W. Alabama street. Telephone 76. Col. Geo. n.

TO ARCHITECTS.

THE SHEPHERD HOTEL COMPANY DESIGN PLANS and specifications for a hotel, to be built on the corner of Main and Third streets, Richmond, prior to February 10th, 1887. For particulars address J. M. MOSES, President, Commercial, Colbert County, Ala.

ROUTE AND CARROLLTON RAILROAD.

STUDENT'S EDITION OF THE
ROUTE, GA. AND N.C. ROUTES ARE OPENED.
TIME TABLE NO. 8.
Taking effect Sunday, December 26, 1886. Train will run as follows:

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1.	No. 2.
Richmond	7:00 a.m.	7:00 a.m.
York	7:05 "	7:05 "
Holmes	7:10 "	7:10 "
Holders	7:15 "	7:15 "
Chatham	7:20 "	7:20 "
New Bethel	7:30 "	7:30 "
Summit	7:40 "	7:40 "
Broke	7:50 "	7:50 "
Lake Creek	8:00 "	8:00 "
Carrolltown	8:10 a.m.	8:10 a.m.

Daily.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2.	No. 1.
Carrolltown	9:30 a.m.	9:30 a.m.
Dyers	9:35 "	9:35 "
Lake Creek	9:40 "	9:40 "
Broke	9:50 "	9:50 "
Summit	10:00 "	10:00 "
New Bethel	10:10 "	10:10 "
Chatham	10:20 "	10:20 "
Holders	10:30 "	10:30 "
Holmes	10:40 "	10:40 "
York	10:50 "	10:50 "
Richmond	11:00 a.m.	11:00 a.m.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure!

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test shorts weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, New York.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LIVER PILLS

Positively Cured by
Carter's Little Pills.
They also relieve Dis-
tension from Dyspepsia,
Indigestion and the
Heavily Eating. A per-
fect remedy for Bilious-
ness, Headache, Drowsi-
ness, Bad Taste in the
Mouth, Coated Tongue,
Pain in the Side, etc.
They regulate the Bowels
and prevent Constipa-
tion and Pile. The smallest and easiest to take.
Only one pill a dose. 40 in a vial. Fully Year
Guarantee. Price 25 cents. 60 daily mail order.
CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, New York,
Sold by all Druggists.

Mention this paper.
Feb 18--dly sat tues thu wky un roy b p no 2

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE !

ONE NIGHT---THURSDAY, JANUARY 13

The entirely new and incomparably great

Rentz-Santley

Burlesque and Comic Novelty Co.

100 Dainty Features. 40 Pretty Ladies. The original Vanishing Lady. Something marvelous.

M'lle Dorst and M. Oreste

Engaged in Europe at a fabulous salary direct from Edouard Thewissen, Paris, France, in their great Parisian Sensational Dances.

The funniest of Burlesques. OUR MINNIE, laughing satire on ERMINIE. Full of exquisite new fancies. Brimming with "Chic" and Floupancois. A great company of specialists, Graphic, Startling, marvellous! "A Royal Show, my ministers!" Reserved seats at Miller's. Prices--25c, 50c and \$1 Jan 9 11 12 13

Friday and Saturday Jan 11 and 12 at 2 Saturday Matinee Jan 12 at 2

JAMES O'NEILL

-- IN --

MONTE CRISTO.

With a brilliant cast, elaborate new scenery.

REALISTIC STAGE PICTURES

Painted expressly for this play by M. Garper Maeder. Grand Effects; Correct Appointments and appropriate Costumes, and the entire production perfect in every detail. Prices: \$1.00, 50c and 25c. Reserved seats at Miller's Jan 9 11 12 13 14 15

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10 Marietta St.,

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Acid and Fertilizer Works

Including Plant, Machinery and all the Land, being 60 acres, more or less, lately belonging to the Georgia Chemical and Mining Company,

situated just without the corporate limits of Atlanta on the line of the Georgia railroad with ample facilities for side track and railroad connections, are for sale or lease on favorable terms. Apply to P. Romare, Atlanta National Bank, or to A. Howard Hinkle, treasurer, Cincinnati, O. Jan 8 e o d 30d.

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